e-ISSN : 2620 3502
p-ISSN : 2615 3785

Resource saving - the basis of economic growth

***Mamadalieva N.A*[1]**

[1]*Associate Professor, Candidate of Economic Sciences,*
Department of Economics and Management, Navoi State Mining Institute

ABSTRACT

In conditions of a high level of industrialization of the economy, the production process is accompanied by the consumption of a significant amount of resources. Due to the fact that material costs account for more than half of production costs, a decrease in the latter is the most important qualitative indicator of economic development. Saving raw materials, materials, fuel, energy helps to reduce the cost of production and the need for capital investments, the introduction of scientific and technological advances, the establishment of new balance relations and economic balance, an increase in production, and an improvement in the financial situation of enterprises.

Keywords: enterprises, legal form, management, organization, product competition, resource, competition market conditions

1. INTRODUCTION

In a market economy, the management of the production resources of the enterprise plays an important role in the management of the enterprise as a whole. To organize the profitable work of an enterprise, it is necessary to create a correct and real structure for the movement of production resources of the enterprise and their use. In modern management, there are a large number of options for managing the resource potential of an enterprise. (1) The significance of this problem comes to the fore both in theoretical and practical aspects, not only because over 70% of workers are united in production teams, where about 90% of the national income, but also a rather difficult, unstable position of production teams in the current state of the domestic economy. In this regard, a radical reform of management is required not only at the national economic level, but also in the main link of the economy - the enterprise. (2)

The analysis showed that, on the one hand, despite the ongoing stage of privatization of many large industrial facilities, changes in organizational and legal forms, it has not yet been possible to include industrial enterprises in the market mechanism as a full-fledged mechanism, on the other hand, the transition to the market is also impossible without creating a new mechanism of management at the level of the enterprise, ensuring both its stability and flexibility, its susceptibility to changes in market conditions and various innovations. Developing such a mechanism by trial and error is too expensive and protracted.

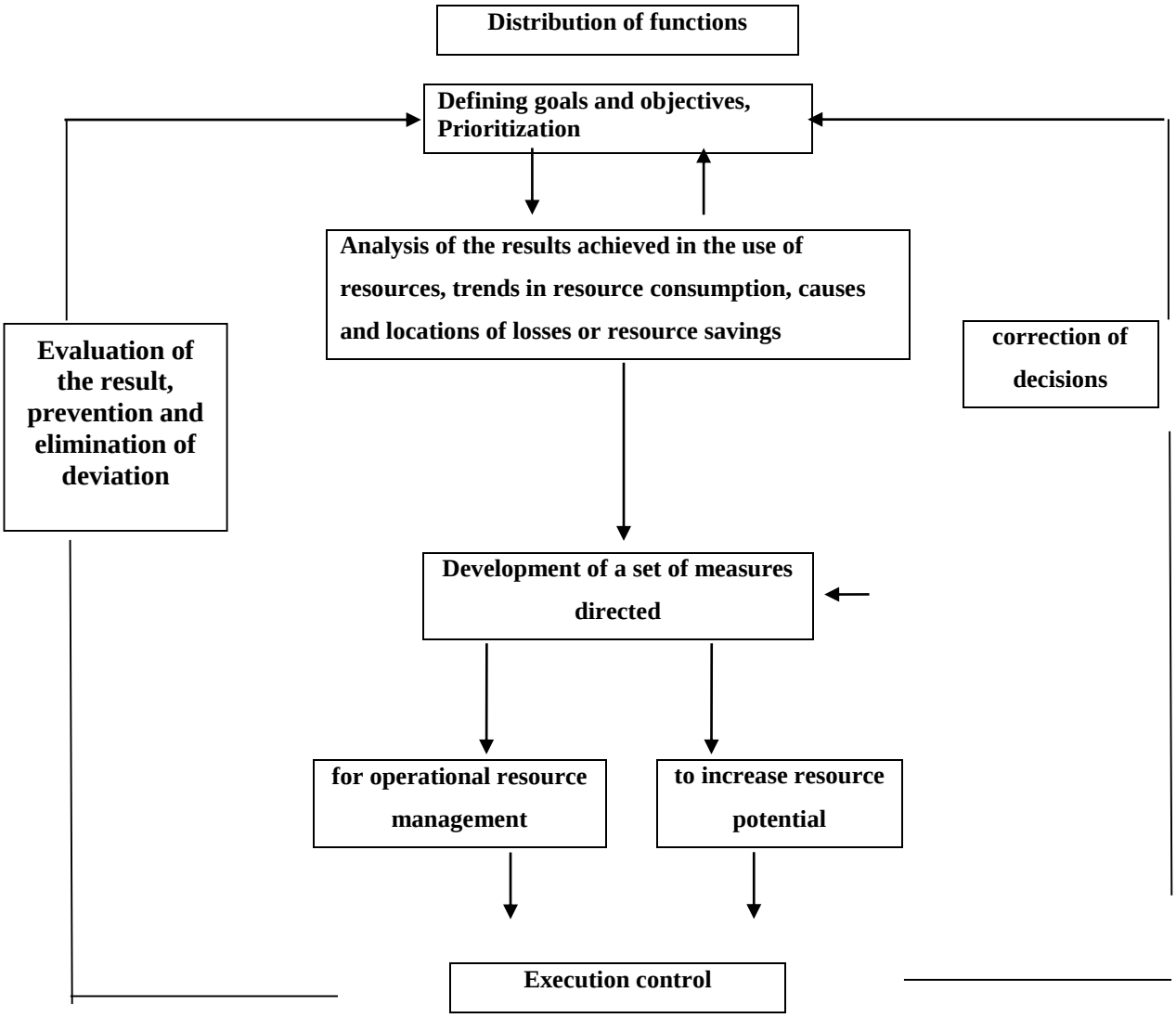
Therefore, the necessary conditions for resolving the tasks set are scientific research, analysis, generalization of practice and substantiation of such an enterprise management system that could provide an increase in production efficiency and saturation of the market with high-quality goods available to the mass consumer.

Measures to improve production technology should be aimed at the integrated use of raw materials and materials, saving material resources through measures to reduce organizational and economic losses, the main of which are:

- integrated use of production waste;
- improving the quality of raw materials and materials;
- introduction of more efficient, economical materials and substitutes;
- reduction of losses in the process of transportation and storage of materials;
- timely comprehensive provision of production with all necessary types of material resources;
- establishment of the strictest control over the economical use of materials;
- organization of material interest in the economical use of materials and responsibility for their cost overruns.

The proposed general procedure for organizing work on resource conservation and their phasing, in our opinion, (Fig. 1) can be described as follows:

e-ISSN : 2620 3502
p-ISSN : 2615 3785



2. MAIN PART

Picture 1.

A very important component of the system for managing stocks of means of production in the national economy is control over their condition and size. This is due to the fact that their level at enterprises and organizations is systematically changing due to the continuous supply and consumption of material resources in the production process. (3).

The main goal of resource conservation is put forward, which is specified based on the conditions of social reproduction and the needs of the country's economic development in each time period. Based on the main goal of resource saving and on the basis of an analysis of the most important reasons that impede the efficient use of raw materials, materials, fuel and energy, as well as places of occurrence of losses of all types of resources in the national economy in a specific time period, the main directions of resource conservation are determined, ensuring a decrease in the material consumption of a unit of products (works) and increasing the output of the final product. These include:

- elimination of unproductive expenditures or overspending of resources in connection with the release of low-quality, technically imperfect products in volume, assortment and proportions that do not exist in the volume and structure of social needs;
- acceleration of the turnover of working capital;
- improving the quality characteristics of material and raw materials;
- reduction of direct losses of material resources in production, construction, transportation and storage associated with unsatisfactory design solutions, imperfection of the applied equipment, technology, organization of production and labor, packaging and storage facilities, insufficient qualifications of workers and manifestations of mismanagement;
- optimization of the structure of resource consumption, taking into account the possibility of replacing scarce and expensive types with more affordable and economical ones, the introduction of non-traditional types of materials and energy sources;
- using to the fullest extent the resources of the regions to provide industrial, construction, agricultural

e-ISSN : 2620 3502
p-ISSN : 2615 3785

and other enterprises, associations and organizations located on their territory, including by expanding the use of local resources;

- maintaining the resource potential of the regions at the required level.

3. CONCLUSION

In addition, in each time period, key types of resources are identified, improving the efficiency of the use of which is of primary importance. The outlined procedure should be considered as a conceptual diagram of management and organization of resource conservation.

REFERENCES

[1] Economics .: Textbook. / Samuelson Paul E., Nordhaus William D. 18th ed .: Per from English. - Moscow: ID Williams, 2009. - 1360 p.
[2] Economics: principles, problems and politics: Textbook. / McConnell K.R., Bru S.L. 17th ed. - M .: IN-FRA-M, 2009 .-- 916 p.
[3] Economic development: models of the formation of a market economy: Textbook. /R.M. Nureev. 2nd ed., Rev. and additional .. - M .: "NORMA", 2008. 640 p